

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-7 are pending in this application, of which claim 5 has been amended. No new claims have been added.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as indefinite for failing to provide a proper antecedent basis for the recited limitation "said comparator." The Examiner has also noted on page 12 of the Office Action that although claim 5 was indicated as allowable in the previous Office Action if rewritten in independent form, claim 5, as amended in our previous response, was amended to include only the limitations of claim 1, and not the limitations of intervening claims 3-4.

Accordingly, claim 5 has been amended to include the limitations of claim 3 and 4, and the 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 3, and 4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over **Schwarz** in view of **Taniguchi et al.** (both previously applied).

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As noted in Applicants' previous response, the Examiner has admitted that **Schwarz** fails to specifically disclose said radio transmitter comprises a regulator connected to receive said electric power from said power supply and configured to give an operating voltage for a short time period only upon receiving said detection output (Dout) from said detection circuit; a clock configured to be activated upon receiving said operating voltage to provide a clock signal; a pulse generator configured to generate, based upon said clock signal, short pulses identifying the presence of the detection output; and a driver configured to be activated upon receiving said operating voltage from said regulator so as to radiate said short pulses as said radio detection signal through an antenna, but he has cited **Taniguchi et al.** for teaching this feature.

Taniguchi et al. discloses a mobile communication device including power supply control switches corresponding to a local oscillator, transmitting frequency converter, receiving frequency converter, receiving amplifiers and transmitting power

amplifier in a radio unit, and a battery saving control circuit in a control unit. By individually controlling the ON timing of the switches by means of the battery saving control circuit, it is possible, prior to a time slot period allocated to an individual mobile station, first to supply power to the local oscillator, then supply power to the frequency converters, and then supply power to amplifiers. By doing so that mobile communication device is set in a standby state for transmitting/receiving operation.

The Examiner has urged that column 3, lines 45-65 and column 7, lines 4-12 specifically recite "a regulator connected to receive said electric power from said power supply and configured to give an operating voltage for a short time period only upon receiving said detection output (Dout) from said detection circuit.

Applicants respectfully disagree. Although Taniguchi et al. shows a power supply connected to local oscillator 14 via switch SW1 controlled by control unit 5, there is no disclosure of a regulator in the transmitter which is connected to the power supply and provides an operating voltage for a short time period only upon receiving a detection output (Dout) from the detection circuit, as recited in claim 1 of the instant application.

Although Taniguchi et al. discloses a battery saving scheme for a mobile communication device, there is no disclosure that the radio transmitter is configured to radiate short pulses as a radio detection signal through an antenna in response to a detection output (Dout), and even that the radio transmitter includes a clock (93) that is activated only upon receiving the detection output to provide a clock signal for generating the short pulses from the pulse generator (94).

As is apparent from column 7, lines 40 to 52, and column 10, lines 6 to 23, Taniguchi et al. teaches turning on switch SW1 upon receiving an information channel from the base station at CPU 51, and thereby activating the local oscillator 14, the frequency converter 151, and the amplifier 152 for putting the device in a standby state for a transmitting operation, i.e., transmittal of the radio carrier signal from the antenna. As described in column 6, lines 48 to 65, the radio carrier signal is generated at a transmittal circuit 15 which receives a digitally modulated transmittal intermediate

frequency signal from a modulation circuit 22 receiving a digital speech signal originating from a voice input at microphone 44. This means that the transmitting signal is generated the modulation circuit 22 or transmittal circuit 15, independently of the switch SW1, and is assumed to be fed by way of an unlabeled arrow line leading to frequency converter 151 in FIG. 2. In this sense, the transmitting device of Taniguchi et al. inherently includes a clock for generating the speech signal or the information to be transmitted through the antenna. However, Taniguchi et al. is silent on whether or not such clock for generating the information is deactivated when the switch SW1 is off, and it is quite natural that such clock is constantly operated irrespective of the operation of switch SW1, otherwise the information would not be successfully transmitted through the antenna.

Accordingly, Taniguchi et al. fails to teach generation of the short pulses only upon receiving the detection output, and teaches away from solving the specific problem of keeping the clock deactivated in the absence of the detection output, as does the claimed invention.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Schwarz, in view of Taniguchi et al. and Gray et al. (previously applied).

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Gray et al. has been cited for teaching a controller connected to monitor a level of said electric power accumulated in said power supply and to keep said normal mode and disable said sleep mode while said electric power is higher than a predetermined power level.

Gray et al., like Schwarz and Taniguchi et al. discussed above, fails to teach, mention or suggest the features recited in claim 1, from which claim 6 depends.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Schwarz, in view of Taniguchi et al. and further in view Motte (previously applied).

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Motte has been cited for teaching a photovoltaic cell but, like the other cited references, fails to teach, mention or suggest the features of claim 1, from which claim 7 depends.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and accompanying remarks, claims 1 and 3-7, as amended, are in condition for allowance, which action, at an early date, is requested.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in the fees filed, asserted to be filed or which should have been filed herewith (or with any paper hereafter filed in this application by this firm) to our Deposit Account No. 04-1105.

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